ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

From Our Own Reporters.

THIRD DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, June 5, 1859.

The Association met this morning at 10¼ a. m. The attendance was not so large as yesterday, owing perhaps to the lateness of the hour at which most of the members retired.

Prof. BACHE of the Committee on Arctic Exploration reported that they had cooperated with Dr. Hayes in his efforts to fit out another expedition, which had become still more desirable from the discussion of Dr. Kane's observations. The Committee was continued. Adjourned to Monday.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, AND CHEMISTRY.

Capt. E. B. HUNT in the chair.

Prof. HENRY spoke on Meteorology. He commenced by alluding to the meteorological observations which had been made in this country by the Coast Survey, by the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, and especially by the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Coffin there devoted his entire time, with a corps of assistants, to the reduction of these observations. He noted the labors of others; there were 350 observers scattered over the country, who made observations three times a day. To trace out storms fully i was needful that they should be followed into the ocean; but they had not yet been able to establish coöperative relations with those who had the meteorology of the ocean particularly in charge. The force of meteorology was the heat of the sun. This would produce a current from the pole to the equator along the surface of the earth, with an upper returning current, were it not that all the air of the equator could not find room as it flowed toward the pole and was forced to return. For a similar reason there was a similar system within 30 degrees of the pole. Between these was another system, which was ordinarily the reverse of these, but was often reversed. Mr. Espy attempted to show that the heat evolved by the condensation of vapor into rain, almost constant along the Equator, aided in producing these currents. Another cause was the tendency, from the rotation of the earth, of a northward current to be deflected to the eastward, and of a southward current to be deflected to the westward (in the Northern hemisphere). The movement of the air currents still required to be examined by balloon and calculations. At the Equator was a ring of cloud, some 400 or 500 miles wide. To Mr. Espy we owed the appreciation of the fact that an upward current always produced rain. We had this ascending current at the equator, and this was the reason why winds blowing up the sides of mountains condensed their vapor into rain. It had been supposed that the lower currents of air toward the equator crossed each other as they rose, he could not believe it; the magnetism of the air could produce no motion. Prof. Henry gave a resumé of the ocean currents. He stated that the average wind of the north temperate zone was south-west, about 10,000 feet high it was west, and still higher northwest. He had conferred with Mr. Wise, and he thought that the success of the proposition to cross the ocean in a balloon was by no means improbable. He looked upon the balloon as a very important instrument in meteorology, and the observations of Mr. Wise had been of great value. Besides these, regular currents we had immense disturbances, storms which were peculiar to our country, and we were better situated to study them than the meteorologists of Europe. They were living on the western side of a continent, and the storms which came upon them they could not study before they came. He thought that the upward motion of the air was the most active agency in storms. At their approach the barometer fell, the thermometer and the hydrometer rose. The air at the surface grew sultry, became abnormally heated and saturated with moisture, until at last it forced a path up through the upper, serene, eastward flowing current. The upward-rushing air reduced the barometer very much immediately under it. A very rapid upward current, producing sudden and intense cold, would form hail, by which the air would be thrown down until the general power of the current tossed it up again. Prof. Wise had assured him that once, when ballooning, he was caught in a thunder-shower, and was taken up three or four times, and thrown out each time, so circulating just like a hail-storm. Prof. Wise was very anxious that he should join him in going into a thunder-shower. Prof. Henry explained tornadoes and water spouts by still more intense action of this kind. Most of the telegraph companies south of New-England and east of the Mississippi sent to the Smithsonian Institution weather reports every day, and one of the most interesting objects they had to show was a map on which they placed small cards, green over a place where it was snowing, black where it was raining, brown where it was cloudy, and white where it was clear. By this information, he was generally able to foretell the weather 12 hours. He traced the particular wave of very cold weather last January, which spent the 5th in the Saskatchewan Valley and among the saints in Utah, and gradually moved toward the south as far as Venezuela and toward the East, reaching Cape Race on the 13th, where it passed off the continent. He explained other maps, all showing that "spells of weather," hot or cold, came from the north-west, and spread out to the west and south, arriving at Venezuela, the Bermudas and Cape Race in about a week. Prof. Henry exhibited an isothermal map of the United States, the first which had been reduced to the level of the sea. It shows a marked trend to the northward along the elevated regions of the Rocky Mountains and the Cordilleras. This is explained principally by the fact that very little heat was there consumed in the evaporation of rain. He also exhibited an agricultural map, based on the amount of rain-fall, showing the wooded, the prairie and the barren regions of the country. He thought that a good deal might be done in the region of Iowa by planting trees in a N. E. and S. W. direction, so that the cold wind should be shut out and the warm S. W. wind be admitted.

Judge BUTLER abused scientific men, and made an offer of $50 a cloud for every cloud which originated within 10,000 feet of the earth and rose 1,000 feet above the stratum in which it originated. He was down on the "Hailey theory." He asserted that under this very equatorial belt of rains, where the air was so hot, according to the theory which had been advanced, it was much cooler than on either side.

Prof. HENRY said that he had read Judge Butler's work, and he believed that his views were in confirmation of the theory which he had just illustrated. An immense amount of latent heat was evolved by the deposition of so much rain.

Judge BUTLER insisted that this latent heat was all humbug; instead of a balloonist being boiled above a thunder cloud, he was oftener pelted with hail-stones.

Prof. LOOMIS gave his fiat to the theory advanced by Prof. Henry.

FRIDAY MORNING.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Prof. ANDREWS being called to the chair, Prof. J. W. DAWSON of Canada resumed his paper on the Carboniferous Flora of British America. He recapitulated the results of his original and ingenious microscopic investigation of the organic tissue revealed in the mineral charcoal, accompanying bituminous coal, when macerated in nitric acid, and the necessary inferences concerning the plants of the coal era, and the process of carbonization; the botanical and physical character of the immense swamps in which, by the decay of many generations of cryptogamous and gymnospermous plants, the beds of bituminous coal were formed.

Dr. J. H. GIBBON, in an interesting historical paper, quoted the accounts of several travelers, showing that Indian corn (zea mays) is probably indigenous to Africa and Asia as well as to America confirming the inference by a comparison of their accounts with the most ancient records of literature and monumental inscriptions. One point in this comparison excited a smile, in which the Doctor endeavored to show that the manna of the Wilderness may have been Indian corn, and compared the Israelites loathing the heavenly gift to immigrant Irishmen rejecting the use of Indian meal.

Prof GRAY thought Dr. Gibbon had proved the present extensive cultivation of Indian corn in Africa and Asia, but he thought there was no evidence either in Dr. Gibbon's paper or in the writings of certain learned botanists, to show the existence of corn in those countries previous to Columbus.

Dr. GIBBON defended his arguments with earnestness and good humor, and Dr. GRAY with equal zeal endeavored to show them inconclusive. A serio-jocose debate arose on the point whether Dr. Gibbon should be allowed to deprive America of the honor of giving this valuable esculent to the world.

President HITCHCOCK exhibited various diagrams of the geological strata of Vermont, showing the different elements by which the erosion of the surface can be estimated, from the inclination of strata on each side of an anticlinal axis, from the existence of pot-holes on hill sides, from the beds of rivers still visible in similar places, particularly from the denudation of granite peaks like that of Ascutney.

Messrs. MARCY and HAGER added remarks confirmatory of Dr. Hitchcock's positions, and showing that the present configuration of the surface is mainly due to the effects of erosion, only the great valleys like those of Champlain and the Connecticut, being due to original plication.

Prof LESLIE dissenting somewhat from Dr. Hitchcock's inferences, showed how vast the elementary questions whose settlement must precede that of this question of erosion.

The Rev. Dr. I. G. MORRIS of Baltimore gave an account of a catalogue about to be published by the Smithsonian Institution, in which he enumerates about 1,600 species of North American moths and butterflies, with references to descriptions in various printed works of American and Foreign Entomologists.

His Excellency Gov. BANKS, was present during nearly the whole of the morning session in this Section.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

At 4 p. m., on the reassembling of the Section, Mr. H. J. CLARK of Cambridge made some remarks on the recently revived doctrine of equivocal generation, generation without the intervention of an egg. The little moving bodies called formerly vibrios, and supposed to be animals, were, a few years ago, referred by Dr. W. J. Burnett to the vegetable kingdom. But he had recently in examining the muscle of a decaying shrimp, seen the ultimate cells of the fibrillæ separate and swim away in a life like manner. Soon after, in examining the putrescent proboscis of a jellyfish he saw a similar process, but the cell carried with it a hair-like process, and contained granules, resembling as they were colored or transparent, full or empty stomachs. According to the number of hair-like processes which they carried, these cells of decomposing muscle would produce half a dozen genera of Ehrenbergs infusoria. As for the cause of apparent life like motion in these cells of decaying muscle he would call upon the chemists and physicists for suggestions.

The same gentleman then read a paper upon the lasso cells of polypi. This subject was treated of by Agassiz, as published in the Cambridge volume of the proceedings of this Association. As some European Zoologists had disputed the accuracy of Agassiz's observations, Mr Clark had reëxamined the subject, verified his results, and obtained further light on the mechanism by which the lasso, sometimes fifteen or twenty times the length of the cell, is thrown out by complete inversion, as the finger of a glove may be turned. The best results of microscopic observation can only be obtained by bringing the living creature, in its native element, into the field of view. These lasso cells being minute, their mechanism is the most difficult of microscopic tests, and cannot be successfully studied by the ordinary modes of placing objects under the glass. Mr. Clark described the various kinds of lasso cells, including some new varieties which he had discovered. They are of three types, corresponding to the polypi, to the medusæ, and to the beroids, the latter having solid lassos fastened to the bottoms of the cells. In reply to a question of Prof. Gray, Mr. Clark said by separating a lasso cell from the tentacle, and pressing it, he could throw out the lasso. But as to the mode in which pressure everted the thread, and how it could be retracted, he confessed ignorance. He only vouched for having repeatedly witnessed the eversion.

Dr. HITCHCOCK read a brief paper on a geological phenomenon near Lake Memphremagog, where a mass of granite overlies a fossiliferous rock, injecting dikes downward into the limestone.

Sir WM. E. LOGAN, confirming statements of Dr. Hitchcock, gave his reasons for supposing the granite of Maine to be older than the coal, but newer than the limestone. He afterward gave a sketch of his recent personal observations of the connection between the geology of Vermont and of Canada.

Mr. CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK read a paper on a peculiar form of drift which he called lake ramparts. In Wright County, Iowa, is a remarkable specimen, and on the north side of Willoughby Lake, Vermont, is a example about forty rods in length. Six or seven other examples may be found in the last named State. That at Willoughby Pond is a rod wide, nearly six feet high, perpendicular outwardly and sloping inwardly. Their formation is occasioned by the ice in Winter pushing the boulders on the shallow bottom of the pond outward by its expansion.

Prof. J. D. WHITNEY remarked that the Iowa example was exaggerated in the usual reports of it.

President HITCHCOCK next offered a paper, endeavoring to prove that the later metamorphic rocks have been in a plastic state since their consolidation, so that they have been twice consolidated. His first argument was from the form of their crystallization; his second, from the plication of strata, and his third, from the plication of veins of injection, illustrating his views by diagrams of specimens which the members would see on their visit to Amherst to morrow. Finally, he referred to the prune pudding of which he had yesterday spoken, to show that the pudding stone had been made plastic after its original consolidation.

Prof. JOHNSON thought the existence of fractured crystals imbedded in the veins confirmed the views of Dr. Hitchcock.

Prof. ANDREWS read a paper on the river terraces of the Ohio.

PHILOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

Prof. W. D. WHITNEY read a paper on the Scope and Method of Linguistic Science. He pressed the value of the historical method, and urged the settlement of what could be settled, concerning the historically genetic connection of languages before making the wider deductions which are incapable at present of historic proof.

Mr. LEWIS H. MORGAN read a paper on the red man's mode of reckoning relationship.

PHYSICS.

Prof. CHAUVENET in the chair; Prof. C. H. Porter, Secretary.

Prof. BROCKLESBY read a paper minutely describing several remarkable instances of frozen wells, three at Owego, in one of which the ice was two feet thick in March; one in Otis, Berkshire County, Mass., and one in Brandon. In all the water came through gravel, and generally it was shallow.

Prof. LOOMIS thought it less strange that some wells should freeze than that all should not. The cold air in Winter would, of course, flow down in to the well, and if there was no circulation between the water in the well and that of the surrounding earth it must freeze.

Prof. HORSFORD, in a paper on the alleged occurrence of sand in maple sugar, showed that although sugar was often enough adulterated with sand, still the sand was sometimes a deposition of crystals of tartrate of lime which were thrown down during the process of maple-sugar making.

Prof. HORSFORD read another paper showing that as pearls were formed by the previous formation of carbonate of ammonia through injury, inflammation and putrefaction, so the carbonate of lime in the coral results from a double decomposition of the carbonate of ammonia resulting from the decomposition of minute sea animals and the sulphate of lime in the water. He concluded with comparing sea-water taken from the Gulf Stream between Florida and Havana, with that taken off Boston Harbor. The southern water was more dense, as might have been expected, than the northern.

After a short paper by Prof. MALLET, Mr. T. STERRY-HUNT suggested that the carbonate of lime for corals might have been furnished by the decomposition of the carbonate of soda, which was carried into the ocean by many rivers from alkaline springs.

MATHEMATICS.

Capt. HUNT in the chair.

Prof. ALEXANDER gave some notes on comets. He stated that the longer axis of the orbits of nearly all the comets which approached nearly to the sun pointed in the direction of 260° of right ascension, precisely the direction in which the solar system is traveling.

Mr SIMON NEWCOMB read a paper on the secular perturbations of four of the asteroids, which was an inquiry as to the possibility of tracing back all the asteroids to a common point, from which they might once have been exploded. He had computed the orbits of four (he showed the changes in the eccentricity of Vesta for the last 500,000 years), and the result was that they could never have intersected.

Prof. ALEXANDER gave notice that he should try to show that they had.

The Rev. GEO. JONES revived his theory of the Zodiacal Light, given fully in THE TRIBUNE's report of the Association two years ago, and adduced several additional facts in support of it.

THE EVENING.

In the evening, the address of the retiring President, the Rev. Dr. CASWELL of Brown University, was delivered in Hampden Hall, that hall being much better suited to the delivery of an address than the larger City Hall. The audience numbered 300.

Dr. CASWELL commenced by paying biographical and eulogistic tributes to the members who have died during the year—Prof. Ira Young of Dartmouth, Prof. Wm. A. Mather of the University of Ohio, and Prof. Denison Olmstead of Yale. He then passed to a consideration of the value of Science, and the necessity of combined effort to its progress. He believed that Science gave a complete proof of an infinite creative intelligence, and that it put us in possession of the truest means of weighing the evidence of a Divine revelation. It was not unfriendly to religion. He noted the eminent piety of most of the great discoverers in Science. No advancement of Science could ever operate to the disparagement of that devout service which we all owed to Him, in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways. Dr. Caswell then pointed out the need of extensive coöperation to progress, especially in Physical Science; what a vast number of meteorological observations must be made, widely extended, and long continued, before the work of discussion and critical analysis could hope to develop minutely the laws of atmospheric change! Much was to be hoped from the extended system of observations organized by the Smithsonian Institution in this country, in connection with similar organizations in England, France, and Germany. The same extended coöperation was needed in Geology, in Mineralogy, in Terrestrial Magnetism, in Botany, and in Zoology. What this Association aimed at was to make all the scientific resources of the country available; to bring out every eye that could see, every ear that could hear, every hand that could record, and every intellect that could analyze and combine. In vindication of the science of the country, he would speak of what we had achieved in Astronomy, the science to which his own attention had been more particularly given.

As an instance of the great advance which had been made in Astronomy and of the minuteness and accuracy with which the astronomical geometer could now work, he referred to the discovery of Neptune by Leverrier and Adams—a discovery which could only have been made within the last fifty years—and to the recent labors of Hansen in perfecting the Lunar Tables, by detecting and measuring the perturbations due to the action of Venus. With these improved Lunar Tables Prof. Airy had settled the long-contested epochs of several memorable ancient eclipses, as those of Thales, Agathocles and Larissa, so fixing important points in Chronology. In the eclipse of Agathocles Prof. Airy had been able not only to give the time, but to say that Agathocles in sailing from Syracuse to "carry the war into Africa," sailed on the south side of the island, for only there was the eclipse total. [Applause]. Dr. Caswell then turned his attention to the work which lies before astronomers. The true dimensions of the Solar System stands first on the list of their remaining labor. The size of the earth and its distance from the sun are the greatest and most difficult problems in Astronomy. Upon these the planetary distances, as at present ascertained, depend; the tables for the older planets require reconstruction, and a vast amount of labor will be required to determine the orbits of the (at present 55) asteroids. The theory of their formation by the explosion of one great planet will receive confirmation or condemnation; the possibility of two of them meeting and combining is to be considered. The solar spots, with their period of 11 years, and connection with terrestrial phenomena, have but just been reached. Cometary astronomy might at any moment be entirely changed by the appearance of a new stranger. The boundless field of Siderial astronomy, from its nature, requires thousands of years for observations which are made upon the solar system in ten. The special problem of double stars will undoubtedly reward continued inquiry; and what an immense field of observation and conjecture is opened by variable and periodical new and lost stars. But the widest field is to be found in the nebulæ the theory of their nature, and of their forms. American astronomy dates from 1761, and has always been one of the sciences most successfully cultivated in this country. The application of astronomy, though thus early, was followed by no considerable active work until 1840. But since then several observatories have been built and equipped in a manner which will compare favorably with the old and renowned observatories of Europe. The great refractor at Cambridge is second to none in the world; the meridian circle there is of exquisite workmanship. The telescope at Cincinnati has the highest place in the second rank. The National Observatory at Washington has an equatorial, a copy of the renowned instrument at Dorssat. He mentioned some smaller telescopes.

Dr. CASWELL mentioned a number of other telescopes in the hands of amateurs. He then alluded to the character of the astronomical observers in the country as shown by their published results and stated that the American method of longitudes, conceived and perfected by American genius, was conceded to be one of the greatest improvements in practical science. The eminent success of Fitz & Clark in telescopes, and Spencer in microscopes gave us substantial ground to hope that ere long better glass will be made in this country than can now be obtained. After alluding to the higher work which had been accomplished by Bowditch and La Place, and by those whose living presence forbade the mention of their names, he called the attention of astronomers to a thorough preparation to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. Prof. Airy had already stated that he looked to this country for the most valuable observations on this transit, which it was hoped would solve for us the great problem of the distance of the Sun. Prof. Bond had been the first to apply photography to the advancement of astronomy, and from his success as well as from the other facts which had been stated an answer came to the question—what may be justly expected from American astronomers in advancing their chosen science, and the answer was, "Much, every way!"

The address, although rather long, was listened to with marked interest.

EFFECTS OF THE LIGHTNING.—For the space of twenty minutes or more before rain fell yesterday afternoon the atmosphere on the western side of the city was filled with electricity, and the heavens seemed ablaze with lightning. At this time the sky in the east was quite clear, the sun being obscured by a few light clouds. Preceding the rain there were two very sharp flashes of lightning, followed by almost deafening crashes of thunder. One of these struck the topgallant-mast of the ship Wild Pigeon, lying at pier No. 45, North River. The subtle fluid in its downward course leaped or skipped over the topmast, and, striking the mainmast, ran down to the deck, and escaped over the bulwarks into the water. There were several men at work on the deck, all of whom received a shock. One of the party, Frederick Redue, was stricken to the deck, and for some moments lay as if dead. Medical aid was summoned, and after the application of restoratives, the unfortunate man recovered sufficiently to allow of his removal to the Hospital.

The mast which attracted the lightning was new, and had only been set up a few days. Excepting the topmast, it was riven from top to bottom, and several of the bands around the mainmast were melted as if they had been pewter. The yards and rigging were torn from their fastening, and fell with a tremendous crash to the deck. The loss will be very heavy.

A schooner at anchor off the foot of Spring street was also struck by lightning and disabled.

The building occupied as a dwelling and grocery store, corner of Sullivan and Prince streets, was struck by lightning, but, fortunately, the occupants of the premises escaped unharmed. The lightning struck the lead gutter, and running down the tin water-pipe, escaped into the sewer. The tin pipe was rendered as flat as if it had been drawn through a rolling-mill. Further than the above, no damage was done that our reporter could learn.

A POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday afternoon, a short time previous to the storm, Mr. Faulkner appeared at the office of General-Superintendent Pilsbury and made complaint against an officer stationed on Broadway, near Fulton street, charging him with being intoxicated. Mr. F. further set forth that the officer had grossly insulted several ladies as they were getting into stages, giving them a slap with the palm of his hand as they mounted the step and entered the door. A dispatch was sent down town, and the messenger soon returned with Officer Eadie of the Broadway squad, whose appearance indicated that he had been partaking rather freely of the ardent, or was singularly affected by the heat. Mr. Faulkner confronted the officer and reiterated his charge, whereupon General Pilsbury asked Eadie what he meant by such disgraceful conduct. The officer standing in the center of the floor swaying to and fro like a reed shaken by the wind, denied the charge of being intoxicated. The General said there was no doubt as to his condition, and told him if he did not cease drinking intoxicating liquor he should detail him to one of the extreme upper Precincts. The officer now became greatly enraged, and taking off his shield, threw it violently on the table, and at the same time, with an oath, mingled with an opprobrious ephithet, told Mr. Faulkner that he would beat him when he caught him in the street. Without more ado, Eadie started for the door, when the General ordered his arrest. Mr. Dusenberry, one of the clerks, apprehended the infuriated man, and, with the assistance of one or two officers, conveyed him to the Detective Office, where he was stripped of his insignia of office, and not permitted to retire until he had donned his citizen's apparel. The General Superintendent ordered Eadie to be suspended from pay and duty.

UNDER HIS BED.—Many of the lodgers at French's Hotel were thrown into a high state of excitement last night in consequence of an alarm being raised that there was a thief in the house. An old gentleman named Farrel, one of the guests, was about retiring, when, as was his custom, he looked under the bed, and to his surprise saw a fellow stowed away behind a piece of carpet. Though partially undressed, Mr. F. rushed into the hall, locking the door after him, and shouted "thief!" "thief!" Officer Niven of the Second Precinct was quickly summoned, but upon going up stairs found Mr. Farrel's room door open, but no thief. The officer examined several suspicious persons who were lounging about the house, but Mr. F. was unable to identify any one of them. The thief had effected an entrance by false keys, and had escaped by the same means after Mr. F. ran out, the old gentleman in his flight taking his key with him. Mr. F. had considerable money with him, and would no doubt have been robbed, had he not taken the precaution to look under his bed before retiring.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit $2 bills on the State Bank of Camden, New Jersey, were in circulation about the city last night. Shop keepers were put on their guard by the police. No one was arrested.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

About 9 o'clock last evening the neighborhood of Commerce and Van Brunt streets was startled by the cry of murder proceeding from a house in the vicinity. Officer Joseph Smith of the Third Precinct Police called at the house whence the cries proceeded, and going to the second story, found a woman lying in the agonies of death upon the floor. The name of the woman was Catharine Noonan. Her husband, Patrick Noonan, who has absented himself, was at once suspected of having been the cause of the injuries. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that both husband and wife were persons of intemperate habits, and had frequently been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The woman, it appears, was in liquor. She was on the sidewalk, making a disturbance, when the husband, also in liquor, came down and wanted her to come in. She refused, and he took her by the hair of the head and got her up stairs after a fashion. On entering the room, the evidences were that he knocked her down, choked and kicked her until life was nearly extinct, when he fled. Officers Cumpston and Oss came in afterward and took charge of the body. The latter subsequently went out and arrested Noonan, whom he found in the neighborhood. Officer Smith notified Surgeon Ball, who came to the place and made a superficial examination. The result is as follows:

"Found abrasion on the left cheek about one inch from the corner of the mouth. Scratches on the left side of the neck extending across the throat. Abrasions on wrist and knuckle of the middle finger (not recent) of right hand. Slight bruise on the left forearm, about three inches below the bend of the elbow. Old abrasions on the front and inside of the left shin bone. Slight contusion of the left knee. Slight contusion on fore part of left hip. Slight abrasion low down over the ribs of the right side and probable fracture of one or more ribs."

The accused was taken to the Third District Station-House, where he is now confined. The nails of his fingers were noticed to be ragged, indicating that the wounds on the neck might have been caused by him. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

THE TRUANT HOME.—This Institution, which is located in the old Penitentiary building in Flatbush, is doing good service in reclaiming youthful vagrants of both sexes who are sent there for reformation. It was established through the influence of some of our philanthropic citizens, who designed to make it a home for truant children, many of whom are beyond the control of their parents, and are almost constantly committing some depredations. Instead of sending them to the Penitentiary or jail, they are committed to the Trunt Home, where they are taught to read write, &c. The Home has been in operation for about two years, during which time a number have returned to their homes, or to better homes than they left, in a greatly improved condition in every respect. The following letter from the Superintendent to the Mayor, relates the case of two of the boys who were discharged yesterday:

TRUANT HOME, Aug. 5, 1859.

DEAR SIR: You will oblige by writing discharges for Joseph Rogers and Wm H. Carroll, two boys who have been in this Institution for a year past. They were "idle and truant," and I may add vagrant, in the most significant sense—destitute of a knowledge of even the alphabet, and familiar only with what was low and degrading. They leave us good readers, and well started in the elements of an American education; bright and gentlemanly boys to be proud of. Both go on application of their mothers—one to take his place in a Massachusetts farmer's family, the other to a better home than he came from. * * * We are twenty five more than full, but shall retain all until schools reopen. A. VAN EPPS, Superintendent.

The Hon. S. S. POWELL, Mayor.

Two other inmates, named Mary Frances Ward and Margaret Chappel, were also discharged on the application of their mothers.

THE FERRIES.—The Grand street Ferry has been stopped, while a new bridge is being built on the New-York side. Yesterday the work of altering the bridges at the foot of Roosevelt street, New-York, was commenced. When the necessary alterations are made, the terminus of the James slip Ferry on the New-York side will be changed to Roosevelt street.

COLLECTION OF WATER RENTS.—Some doubts having been expressed in different quarters as to the validity of collecting water rents by the Commissioners without first having applied to the Common Council to fix the rates, the Board of Commissioners applied to Mr. Van Cott for his opinion on the subject, and he declares their action legal. The following is Mr. Van Cott's opinion:

To the Board of Water Commissioners:

You ask my opinion whether water rents can be collected by you before a scale of rents shall have been fixed by the Common Council. The act passed April 15, 1859 (Laws of 1859, ch. 369), expressly provides (sec. 18) that "the regular and extra rents "now charged in the City of New-York for the use of the Croton "water shall be paid for the water in the City of Brooklyn, as here- "inbefore provided, except as a different scale shall from time to "time be fixed by the said Common Council." The same section authorized the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Water Board, to establish a scale of annual rents by ordinance. The Legislature thus fixed one scale of water rents, and authorized the Common Council to fix "a different scale." Nothing can be clearer than that the Legislature scale remains until displaced by the different scale which the Common Council may establish. Certainly, what the Legislature has done does not require the aid of an ordinance of the Common Council reënacting the same scale. The sovereign legislative power does not invoke the help of the subordinate itself has created. The expression "shall be paid as hereinbefore provided," in sec. 18 refers to sec. 12, which provides that all water rents shall be paid to and collected by the said Board, and to section 14, which provides that the said Board shall fix the times when all rents shall be payable. The plain import of the three sections taken together is that the water takers shall pay the statute (i. e. Croton) rates to the Water Board, at such times as that Board shall fix, and that the Common Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may from time to time fix a different scale. It might well be asked Why did the Legislature refer to the Croton rates if the act fixed no rates and the Common Council (which derives from the Legislature its whole power to fix rates) was authorized only to fix "different rates?" The Legislature did not choose to leave the fixing of the rates to the tardy action or divided opinions of the Common Council, but at once fixed the Croton rates, leaving to the Common Council, at its leisure, and as it could agree, to make a different scale from time to time, as the public welfare might require. It is extraordinary that any doubt should have arisen about a Legislative intention so clearly expressed.

July 30, 1859. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

CHOLERA.—Yesterday a fatal case of cholera was reported to the Health Officer as having occurred in Bowronville (Eighteenth Ward.) The physician who attended him asserted it to be a case of genuine Asiatic cholera, but it could not be traced to any definite source.

THE STORM.—Yesterday a house in Marcy avenue near Ross street, was slightly damaged by the wind blowing off the roof.

SUICIDE.—The body of a young man named T. Frank James was found on Cooney Island Point on the 3d inst., with a dirk wound in his breast. He had been missing for three days Circumstances went to show that he had committed suicide, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

DROWNED WOMAN PICKED UP.—Yesterday afternoon some boys picked up the body of a woman at Bay Ridge. She was of medium size, good features, and had a youthful appearance. The body was secured to a stake and the Coroner was notified.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT QUARTERS.—An Italian named Antonio was arrested on Thursday evening for passing counterfeit quarters upon parties in the Second Ward. Spurious coin to the amount of $9 was found in his possession. He had also about $14 good money in his pockets The accused was taken before the United States Marshal in New-York for examination.

TILL THIEVES.—A peddler named George Edgar was arrested by the Ninth Ward Police on Thursday night on suspicion of relieving the till of Bullwinkle's grocery in Myrtle avenue of $23. He was held to answer.

LOST TRUNK.—The Eighth Ward Police found a trunk standing on the sidewalk corner of Eighth street and Third avenue, after the shower on Thursday. It contained a good stock of lady's underclothing, neatly packed up. The trunk also contained several letters from Augusta, Georgia, Columbia, S. C., and Newcastle, Eng.

EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—A mason, named Wm. Cardiff, employed on a building in Greene avenue, was overpowered by the heat on Thursday. He was taken home and recovered by the application of restoratives.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two young men, named Michael Powers and James Ryan, were arrested by the Third District Police, on suspicion of feloniously entering the house of J. P. Robinson, in Amity street, on Thursday morning. They gained an entrance through the scuttle on the roof. The accused were committed for a hearing.

STEALING DIRT.—Ten persons were arrested, on Thursday, on the charge of digging down an embankment between Third and Fourth avenues and Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Gowanus, and carting away the dirt. They were held for examination.

MARRIED.

CROSS—HARRIS—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, by the Rev. B. Goodsell, Thomas B. Cross to Elizabeth Harris

FRENCH—BAKER—In St. Johnsbury, Vt., by the Rev. G. N. Webber, Mr. Henry French of New-York, to Miss Sarah W. Baker of St. Johnsbury.

HUNTER—VOTEY—On Thursday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. Thos Gaulodet, Marcus Hunter to Cornelia S., youngest daughter of Peter Votey, esq., all of this city.

MIDDLETON—HART—At Calvary Baptist Church, on Thursday, Aug. 2, by the Rev. I. S. Holme, John Middleton, jr., to Cornelia T., daughter of Robert D. Hart of this city.

WOODROW—BULKLEY—On Friday, July 22, by the Rev. W. S. Mikel, A. G. Woodrow to Adelaide L. Bulkley.

DIED.

BLAKE—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Anne, wife of David Blake in the 44th year of her age.

DONNELL—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 4, aged 92 years, Elizabeth Donnell.

DUNCAN—At No. 371 Sixth avenue, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Alfred Goodlet Duncan, son of James G. and Elizabeth R. Duncan, aged 13 months and 18 days.

FRONK—In Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, Louis P. Fronk, in the 29th year of his age.

GALLIER—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, Margaret, wife of John Gallier.

Her relatives and friends and those of her sons-in-law, James and Thomas La Boutillier, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m., from Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street.

GILMOUR—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his residence, in Greenwich street, of bilious diarrhea, John A. Gilmour, senr.

HEGEMAN—On Friday morning, Aug. 5, Geo. A. Hegeman, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends and those of his nephew, Geo. R. Hegeman, are invited to attend his funeral this day at 1 p. m., from No. 157 East Eighteenth street, without further notice.

HART—In this city, on Thursday morning, Aug. 4, of consumption, Nicholas B. Hart, aged 35 years, 8 months and 29 days.

JOHNSON—In Jersey City, on Friday, Aug. 5, after many months' intense suffering, and a display of remarkable cheerfulness and resignation, Mrs. Catharine De Witt Johnson, aged 41 years, formerly of Albany.

JOHNES—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Henry H. Johnes, aged 36 years, 8 months and 16 days.

LAFORGE—On Friday, Aug. 5, at 2 a. m., Hester Laforge, widow of the late Clarkson Laforge of this city, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2½ p. m., from her late residence, No. 118 East Thirteenth street, without further invitation.

MARVIN—Suddenly, at Westport, Conn. on Thursday, Aug. 4, John Frederic, youngest child of Walter T. and Eliza R. Marvin of this city, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day at 3 p. m., from Christ Church, Westport, without further invitation.

MORRISON—On Thursday, Aug. 4, Mary Morrison, wife of Robert Morrison.

NELSON—At Ravenswood, on Thursday evening, Aug. 4, Emily, third daughter of William and Helena Anne Nelson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Steamboat Matteano leaves Fulton-Market slip at 3½ p. m. Thirty-fourth-street Ferry leaves every 15 minutes.

OGILVIE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 4, George Ogilvie, in the 55th year of his age.

O'HALLORAN—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Mary, widow of the late Patrick O'Halloran of Clare Castle, County Clare, Ireland.

REILLY—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, at his residence, No. 500 Greenwich street, New-York, Garret Reilly, aged 42 years, a native of Robertstown, County Meath, Ireland.

SLOAT—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Aug. 5, Elizabeth, wife of Horace B. Sloat of Brooklyn, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Methodist Church, Upper New Rochelle, where her remains will be interred.

SWONARTON—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, Josephine, infant daughter of William and Susan S. Swonarton, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this morning at 9½ o'clock, from No. 170 East Twenty-seventh street.

SALMON—On Friday, Aug. 5, Margaret, the wife of James Salmon, aged 47 years

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 10 Livingston place, on Sunday, 7th inst., to St. Mark's Church, Second avenue and Tenth street, at 1½ o'clock p. m. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

SMITH—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sidney and Jane Smith, aged 2 months and 27 days.

SPRINGSTEEN—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, Elizabeth Springsteen, relict of the late John Springsteen (Revolutionary soldier), aged 96 years, 6 months and 23 days.

SULLIVAN—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 4, John Sullivan, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 19 years, 7 months and 7 days.

TREMBLY—In Sharon, on Friday, July 29, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Josiah Trembly, son of the late Capt. Runion Trembly, aged 35 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Dearest husband thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis Christ who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

TIMPSON—On Friday morning, Aug. 5, Rowland, infant son of R. H. and Martha G. Timpson, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

WYNKOOP—In this city, on Friday morning, Aug. 5, Edward Maginnis, son of Richard Wynkoop and the late Anna E. Maginnis, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday at 3 p. m., at No. 280 West Twentieth street.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. FRIDAY, Aug 5 1859.

ASHES—The market is without change; the demand is fair; sales of 50 bbls Pots at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 62½.

STOCK OF ASHES, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

	Pots, bbls.	Pearls, bbls.
First sort	1,026	286
Second sort	380	76
Third sort	49	13
Condemned	43	2
Total	1,498	377
Total Pots and Pearls	1,875	

COTTON—The market is quiet, and rather heavy. We quote Middling Uplands at 12¼c., and do. Gulf at 12¾c.

COFFEE continues quiet; we only hear of sales of 300 bags St. Domingo at 10½c., and 50 Rio at 11½c.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is firm, and in fair request; sales of 160,000 lb at 22@22½c.; other kinds are steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is light to-day for Western Canal Flour, the intense heat of the weather, together with the more liberal arrivals, have a depressing influence, and we reduce our quotations 10@15c. ₱ bbl. on the lower grades; the better grades are without quotable change; the sales are 5,100 bbls at $4 75@$4 90 for superfine State and Western; $5@$5 20 for extra State and Western; $5@$7 50 for St. Louis brands, and $6 25@$7 50 for extra Genesee. Southern Flour is rather lower, and freely offered at the close—we allude to the low grades; the better brands are well sustained; the sales are 1,470 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for superfine Baltimore, and $5 85@$7 50 for the better grades Canadian Flour is in limited supply, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales of 400 bbls at $5 25@$6 for extras. Rye Flour is lower and the demand is light; sales of 150 bbls at $3 75@$4 50. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and is dull; small sales of Jersey at $3 80@$3 85, and Brandywine at $4@$4 15. Puncheons quiet at $15@$19 25

FRUITS—Raisins are dull at $2 20 for Bunch. Sales of 10,000 Bahama Pineapples at 4@7c., and 10,000 Baracoa Cocoanuts at $20.

FISH—The market is dull, but being scantily supplied, prices are well sustained.

INDIA RUBBER—The inquiry is fair, and in excess of the supply, so that the market is firm at the improvement; further sales of 60,000 lb fine Para have been made, from recent arrivals, at full prices. East India cannot be bought, to arrive, at anything below 40c.

IRON—The demand for all descriptions is quite limited, but prices are sustained; sales of 150 tuns Scotch Pig at $24@$25, 6 mos., the latter rate for job lots from yard.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is poorly supplied, and prices of new are better; the arrivals are below the wants of millers; the sales are 5,200 bush old and new Red Southern at $1 38@$1 49; 350 bush. White do. at $1 50@$1 55; 500 bush. prime Red Western at $1 30, and 1,800 bush good to very handsome White Kentucky at $1 56@$1 65; the latter price obtained for the best lot received this season. Rye is quiet at 76@78c. Oats are in fair demand at 36@40c. for State and Western, and 35@41c for Canadian. Barley Malt is in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bush. at 90c., 45 days' interest added. Barley is very quiet at 55@65c. for State and Canadian, and 70@75c. for California. Corn is firmly held, but is not active; the supply afloat is fair, and the arrivals in prospect liberal; sales of 22,000 bush. at 76@78c. for Western mixed; 79@80c. for Round Yellow. Canadian Peas are in fair demand; sales of 800 bush. from store at $1 03. White Beans are in fair demand; sales of 500 bush. at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ bush.

HOPS—There is no new feature; we quote 1858's at 8@13c. Old are quiet. Mr. S. S. Dutcher, a prominent dealer, has just returned from the Hop growing districts in this State, and reports that the crop generally looks finely and the prospects are favorable both as regards the yield and quality. The crop though is some ten days later this year than last season. In some yards there is some damage done by something similar to the potato blight, and it remains to be seen how far this will extend in the progressing crop. New Hops will make their first appearance in this market about Sept. 1.

HIDES—We hear of sales of 2,000 Montevideo at 26c., 6 mos.; 1,200 Rio Grande on private terms.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole is dull and heavy; the receipts are liberal. Oak is quiet.

LIME—We notice sales of 2,000 bbls. Common Rockland at 70c., and 400 bbls. Lump at $1 15.

LEAD—A sale was made of 50 tuns Galena at $5 77½@$5 80.

MOLASSES—There is very little doing; we do not know of any change in prices.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in limited request, but prices are without essential change; sales of 300 bbls. in shipping order at 45c., cash, but poor and merchantable lots can be bought at 44@44½c. Crude is inactive, and slightly lower; sales of 400 bbls. North County at $3 50 ₱ 280 lb Common Rosin remains quiet, but the supply is still small, and prices rule steadily notwithstanding the improvement in freights; sales of 300 bbls at $1 75 ₱ 310 lb delivered, and 250 do. No. 2 at $1 85 ₱ 310 lb in yard. The medium and fine grades are still dull, without any alteration in prices; sales of 500 bbls. White at $5@$4 25 ₱ 280 lb, as to quality. Tar is in fair request at steady rates; sales of 200 bbls. Newbern at $2 75 ₱ bbl., in order, in yard. Pitch sells slowly at $1 81¼@$1 87½ ₱ bbl.

OILS are extremely dull, without, however, any essential change in prices; sales of 5,000 galls. Linseed at 59@61c. Camphene is selling at 45@47c., and Fluid at 49@51c., as to quantity.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is unsettled and is quiet; there is some inquiry for the future. There is rather more steadiness at the close; the sales are 3,650 bbls., part last evening, at $14 60@$14 87½ for New Mess; $13 87@$14 for thin Mess; $17 75 for Clear, and $10 70@$10 87½ for Prime; included in the sales are 100 bbls. Mess, for the first 15 days in October, at $15. Beef is heavy and we again reduce our quotations; sales of 340 bbls at $5 75@$6 25 for Country Prime; $7@$8 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for Repacked Mess, and $11 50@$14 for extra. Beef Hams are quiet at $15@$18. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales of 200 hhds. at 6@6½c. for dry Shoulders, and 6½c. for Pickled. Lard is firmer, the demand more active, in part for shipment; sales of 620 bbls. and tcs. at 10½@11½c., and choice at 11c. Butter is not plenty, and is firm, with a good demand for prime qualities, which are scarce; sales of Ohio at 12@16c., and State at 12@20c. Cheese is in fair request at 4@9c.

RICE is dull; sales of 175 tcs. at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SUGARS—There continues a moderate demand for export, and prices are not quotably lower; sales of 818 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4½@6¼c., and 507 boxes Havana for export on private terms.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is inactive, and prices are lower; sales of 1,000 bags in Boston at $1 62½ ₱ bush. cash, with more sellers than buyers, even at the decline.

SPELTER is again firmer, but the demand is less active; sales of 75 tuns at 5¼c., but job lots from store now command more money.

TOBACCO—All kinds are quiet; sales of 84 bales at 28@36c.; 124 cases Seedleaf at 8@14c., and 15 do. Florida at 15@17c.

TIN—Pig is quiet, but firm, at 33½c., cash, for Banca, and 33c., 6 mos., for Straits; but job lots, from store, command more money. Plates are in limited request, but are firm at the improvement.

TEAS—The market has been dull pending the sale announced for 10th inst.

TALLOW—The inquiry is steady, and the market is unchanged; sales of 12,000 lb Prime at 10½c. Rough Fat quiet at 7c. cash.

WHISKY—The market is firm; the demand moderate; sales of 220 bbls. at 25½c.

WHALEBONE continues in good demand; further sales of 22,000 lb have been made on the spot at 70c. for South Sea, 80c. for handsome North-West, 80c. for Ochotsk, and 90c. for Arctic, cash.

ZINC—The market is quiet, owing in part to the firmness of holders; the Salberg Company have advanced their price to 7½c., and the Mosselmann Company are indifferent sellers, and, we understand, refuse to name a price for future delivery; yet the jobbers have made no alteration in prices, which range from 7½c. to 7¾c., ex ship and from store.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; the sales to-day were 1,400 bales. SUGAR firm at 7c. for fair. FLOUR dull at $4 25 for superfine. CORN firm at $1 25. COFFEE steady.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4—COTTON irregular; prices nominal; sales of the week, 1,200 bales. Extreme prices, 8¾@12¼c.

ALBANY, Aug. 5, 6 p. m.—FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT quiet; sales in small lots only; New Mediterranean at $1 20. CORN sales 6,000 bush. at 75c. for round White; 77c. for yellow, afloat, the latter not strictly Prime. OATS dull, with small sales at 39c. for Canada East. WHISKY, sales 150 bbls at 25¼ @24½c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5—FLOUR depressed, though not lower; sales at $5 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 23½c. PROVISIONS neglected.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5, 6 p. m.—FLOUR—Stock light; demand confined to the retail trade; market steady; sales of 400 bbls. WHEAT scarce; no sales. CORN dull and lower; sales of 8,000 bush. No. 1 Illinois at 69c., the market closing heavy. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS: 8c. on Corn, 9c. on Wheat, 35c. on Flour to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS to-day: 4,000 bbls Flour, 4,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 18,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 6 p. m.—FLOUR unchanged, with a steady demand for the interior Canadian trade, sales of 500 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales of 1,200 bush. choice White Canada at $1 25. CORN inactive. CANAL FREIGHT dull; 2@rate. on Flour, 6c. on Wheat, and 5c. on Corn to New-York. No RECEIPTS of Flour or Grain by Lake to-day. Canal EXPORTS: 1,800 bush. Corn.

Passengers Arrived

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—J. Lough, George Hill, J. Rogan Wm. Rogan, A. Kreisler, B. White, Mrs. White, J. Reese, M. W. Waricka, S. Bean.

In brig Katahdin, from Montevideo—Thomas Bixby, of Cambridge, Mass.; Juan Vergez and lady, of Montevideo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises...... 5:01 | Sets......... 7:10 | Moon—Sets..... 11:16

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 0:21 | Gov. Island. 1:11 | Hell-Gate...... 2:52

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.........AUG. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships—Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; New-York (Br men), Van Santen, Bremen Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Ships—Ellen Austin, Garrick Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kelvin (Br.), Belgea, Quebec, R. Irvin & Co.

Barks—Antelope, Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; George & Ludwig Haasksp, Richibucto, C. Luling; Texas, Ayres, Melbourne, W. J. Forbes; Bristol Belle (Br.), Spanagle, Liverpool N S, Thomas James.

Brigs—Mary, Moorehouse, Digby, N. S., Thomas James; B. Ames Bartlett, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mechanic, Fredericks Fernandina; Bloomer (Br.), Bulmer, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners—Volta, Case, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Mason, Corson, Wilmington, master; M. A. Johnson, Ireland, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Emily, Smith, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Lilly Terry, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ida Mailer, Wicks, Jasmel, E. Beck; Yorktown, Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 55 hours, mdse. and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, mdse. and pass. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Callao April 20, guano to Jno. A. McGaw. Sailed in company with ship Gleaner, for Boston. June 17, lat. 27 S., lon. 29 W., signaled Br. clipper ship Reynard, bound S. E.; 30th, lat. 1 17 S. lon. 36 30, spoke whaling bark Peru, Easton, from Pacific for Nantucket; Aug. 1, John George Simon of Denmark, a seaman, died of consumption; 3d, was off Barnegat in 17 fathoms water, and on the afternoon of the 4th was off the Highlands, and could not get a pilot; 5th, was taken in tow by the steamtug Screamer 20 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Ship Sea Nymph, Whiting, San Francisco 104 days, in ballast to master. Sailed from San Francisco April 22, crossed the line in 117 W. in Pacific May 11; for the last 5,000 miles of the passage had one continual succession of fine breezes, with very smooth sea; sailed from San Francisco over 7,000 miles without seeing a vessel of any description. July 2, lat. 22 17 S., lon. 22 20, passed an English ship showing Nos. 76 35 first distg. pendant, Marryat's signals, steering S; 5th, lat. 13 30 S., lon. 30 30, passed ship Annie Armstrong (of Liverpool), steering S; 7th, lat. 13 S., lon. 30 30, passed an Am. bark steering S. showing Nos. 37 27 second distg. pendant, Marryat's signals; 8th, lat. 9 51, lon. 33, passed an English ship showing Nos. 5961, third distg. pendant, steering W.; 9th, lat. 6 46 S., lon. 33 15, spoke bark Kate, from Baltimore for Buenos Ayres.

Ship Atlantic, Weddock, New-Orleans 16 days, mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. Sailed in company with bark Chanticleer, for New-York.

Bark Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro June 20, coffee to C. R. Green. Sailed in company with barks Lamplighter, for New-York, and Brazileiro, for Charleston. The bark Creole, for Baltimore, brig Mary McRae, for Wilmington, N. C., and schr. Mahlon Betts, for Philadelphia, sailed the day previous. Had very light winds the entire passage. July 2, lat. 21 04 S., lon. 31 13 W., spoke bark John Tilton (of Aberdeen), from Glasgow for Singapore; 4th, lat. 18 51 S., lon. 31 34 spoke Spanish brig Mary Elizabeth, from Buenos Ayres for Havana; 9th, lat. 8 44 S., lon. 33 42, saw an Am. ship standing S. showing a private signal with blue and white squares and red square in the center, and letter B. in it; 26th, lat. 21 20, lon. 62 52, passed the French bark Aimee Amilee (of Nantes), steering W.; Aug. 1, lat. 32 20, lon. 72 08, saw a Danish brig of war standing E.

Bark Z. D. (of Boston), Fairfield, Montevideo June 14, hides and wool to Bassett, Bacon & Co. June 7, lat. 13 57 S., lon. 32 30, saw a large clipper ship with gilt stern and white quarter boards steering S. S. W.; Aug. 2, lat. 34 30, lon. 72 30, spoke bark Eagle (of Bridgewater), steering N. E.

Bark James M. Thurston (of Bangor), Bartlett, Havana July 22, sugar, bound to Falmouth, Eng. Put into this port in distress, having lost two men on the passage. Has two men sick on board. George Pillsbury of Bucksport, Me., a seaman, died July 30; J. Clark of Brewer, Me., died July 26. The bark is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Yates, Matanzas 12 days, sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark N. Curwin, Chase, Sagua July 20, sugar to master. Sld. in company with schr. Fisk, for New-York.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br.), Cooper, Bermuda 5 days, in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Chanticleer, Murray, New-Orleans 16 days, oil cake, &c., to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Bark Arcadia (of Boston), Kelloch, Bahia July 1, hides, &c., to Stow & Burgess.

Bark D. Jex, Guide, Belize, Hond., July 15, mdse. to Josiah Jex.

Bark Traveler (Br.), Randall, Rio Janeiro June 30, coffee to J. L. Phipps. Sailed in company with ship Gray Eagle, for Philadelphia; bark Mondemon, for Boston.

Brig Calmuck (of Machias), Johnson, Cienfuegos July 13, sugar to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Isabella Beurmann, Tamss, Port au-Prince 11 days, coffee and logwood to Delafield Wilson. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine; all well.

Brig Porto Plata (Bremen), Hachtman, Porto Plata July 27, tobacco, hides, &c., to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Brig Leonora Berry, Frith, Nuevitas 13 days, sugar to Thomas Owen & Son.

Brig Katahdin, Amsbury, Montevideo June 18, hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Brontes (of Plymouth, Mass.), Powers, Sierra Leone, Africa, June 27, palm oil, &c., to I. B. Gager. June 28, Peter Holden, seaman, died of African fever; 30th, Wm. McDonald; July 20 Lewis Miller, and Aug. 2, Thomas Rutledge, all died of same disease.

Schr. Masonic (of Bucksport), Perry, Aux Cayes 14 days, logwood to master.

Schr. Lady Scott (Br.), Johnson, Eleuthera 7 days, fruit to J. R. Bacon.

Schr. Maria, Myers, Para July 15, rubber, &c., to E. L. Corning. Saw brig H. Hallock, hence, going in the river.

Schr. Lotus (of Trenton), Joy, Humacoa, P. R., July 18, sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Pasqualina (Sic.), Aliva, Palermo 92 days, fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Caroline, Craddock, Edenton, N. C., 4 days, wheat to J. S. Williams.

Schr. Sea Bird, Kruse, Cape Hatteras, wheat to Williams & Bros.

Schr. Arcade, Silliman, Wellington, N. C., 6 days, naval stores to order.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern 4 days, naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Ben, Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 7 days, naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. R. Bennett (3-masted), Waring, Georgetown, D. C., 2 days, coal to E. Conard.

Schr. Zenith, Havens, Little River 4 days, wheat to Williams Bros.

Schr. J. W. Congdon (of Pembroke), Lincoln, Nuevitas 13 days, sugar to master.

Schr. E. Cowley (of Elizabeth City, N. C.), Briggs, East Harbor, T. I., July 20, salt to C. E. Knox.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 5 days, naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Sarah Fisher, Hall, New-Brunswick, N. J., coal for Norwich.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Gillents, New-Brunswick, N. J., coal for Middleton.

Schr. Crinoline, Chaddock, Edenton, N. C., 4 days, wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Hickey, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Lucy White, Glover, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Justice, Small, Newport 2 days, in ballast.

Schr. A. T. Clark, Lord, Virginia 3 days, melons.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia 3 days, melons.

Schr. Francis, Connell, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Cornelius, Brindley, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Lynn, Mass., 8 days, mdse to master.

Schr. Magellan, Turner, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Bolivar, Potter, Elizabethport, coal for Providence.

Schr. Lucknow, Snow, Cape Hatteras, wheat.

Schr. F. French, Loveland, Virginia, wood.

Schr. M. P. Leonard, Swift, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. H. Yeoman, Lynch, Virginia, wood.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, mdse. and pass. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW—Barks Mary Hamilton, Mountain Eagle, Yates, from Matanzas.

SAILED—Steamship Moses Taylor, Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day very light, with rain.

The steamship Jamestown of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's line, on Friday afternoon steamed round to Mr. Westervelt's ship yard, foot of Houston street, for the purpose of being thoroughly overhauled.

The schr. James H. Smith, Hix, hence for Plymouth, N. C., returned to this city, having, on the 5th inst., in a gale from N. W., lost her sails. She will replace them and proceed on her voyage.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 5, sunset.—A bark showing Hargous & Bro's signal is at anchor outside.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 5, sunset.—Two barks and one brig are outside the bar, all bound in. Wind light, and blowing from the N. W. Weather cloudy.

HAMPTON ROADS, Aug. 5.—Arr. bark Annie & Lizzie, from Rio Janeiro, for orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Arr. brig Lutine, from Mayaguez, P. R.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. Br. brig Princess, White, Inagua.

Also arr. ship Zephyr, Ferrill, from the Pacific Ocean, with 900 bbls sperm oil.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod, ships George Lee, from Algoa Bay; R. B. Forbes, from Penang; Alfred Hill, from Poo-Chow-Foo, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Arr. ships Moses Taylor, Bordeaux; Wm. Jarvis, Boston.

Disasters, &c.

BARK AZALIA, from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia, put into Pernambuco June 29, with loss of foremast. Cargo supposed not to be damaged.

THE BR. BARK KINCARD, Stevens, from Wellington, N. Z., for London, went ashore on Albrohas Reef June 22, and started leaking; put into Bahia to repair.